श्रीमन्, 1985-86 में 9 करोड़ 98 लाख पौधे लगाने के लिए कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान सरकार को 4 करोड़ 14 लाख रुपए दिए गए, 1986-87 में 133 करोड़ पौधे लगाने के लिए 10 करोड़ 5 लाख 54 हजार रुपए दिए। 1986-87 में 20 करोड़ और 5 लाख पौधे लगाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम, रोजगार कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण भूमिहीन ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं और इनके लिए राज्य सरकारों को 41 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपए दिए गए हैं।

1987-88 के लिए 28 करोड़ ...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This can be placed on the Table of the House. Please restrict him.

श्री भजन लाल : आप पूछ रहे हैं, इसलिए बता रहा हूं। 1987-88 के लिए 28 करोड़ का लक्ष्य रखा है जिसके लिए 132 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं ...

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : हवाई बीजीकरण के बारे में बताइए।

श्री भजन लाल : सभापति महोदय, जहाज से बीज छिड़कने का प्रोग्राम हमने अपने हाथ में लिया है ताकि जहां पर आदमी नहीं जा सकता, बीहड़ इलाका है, वहां पर हवाई तरीके से बीज डालकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पेड़ लगाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय : मान्यवर, बंजर भूमि के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड, मुरेना और ग्वालियर में जो बीहड़ भूमि पड़ी है, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान के बीच में चंबल नदी के दोनों तरफ बीहड़ टोले बन गए हैं और हजारों एकड़ भूमि पड़ी हुई है जिनके कारण डाकेजनी होती है और डाकू लोग उनमें रहते हैं। मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार डाकू उन्मूलन योजना के अंतर्गत भिंड, मुरेना और ग्वालियर के बीहड़ों में सड़कों का निर्माण कर रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन बीहड़ों को समतल करके गरीब हरिजन, भूमिहीन लोगों को इस भूमि का वितरण कर डाकू उन्मूलन योजना में सहयोग करने के लिए और बंजर भूमि का विकास करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है?

श्री भजन लाल : सभापति महोदय, यह सारी स्कीमें बंजर भूमि को ठीक करने के लिए है सारे मुल्क में तकरीबन साढ़े सतरह करोड़ हैक्टेयर भूमि ऐसी है जो बंजर भूमि है और खास कर के मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश का टोटल रकबा 4 करोड़ 43 लाख हैक्टेयर है जिस में से 2 करोड़ हैक्टेयर के करीब भूमि को हम बंजर कह सकते हैं यानी तकरीबन 47 परसेंट एरिया है इसके लिए हम ने स्कीमें बनाई हैं पेड़ लगाने के लिए, नर्सरियां लगाने के लिए तथा बेसिक योजना के नीचे भी यदि किसान अपने खेतों में पेड़ लगाना चाहें तो किसानों को सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर नर्सरियां दी जाती है ताकि किसान अपने खेतों में पेड़ लगा सकें जिससे मुल्क में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पेड़ लगें और हरियाली हो। माननीय सदस्य ने जहां तक एक एरिया का बताया है कि उसमें डाकू रहते हैं, ठीक नहीं है, उसके लिए सरकार क्या योजना बना रही है, माननीय सदस्य उस एरिया का नाम लिख कर हमारे पास भेज दें गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो भी सम्भव होगा गवर्नमेंट करेगी।

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय : वह चम्बल का क्षेत्र है। (व्यवधान)

श्री भजन लाल : चम्बल के क्षेत्र को हम जानते हैं लेकिन उसका इलाज वहां की सरकार को करना चाहिये

Refugees from various countries coming to India

*85. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of refugees who have come to India from various countries during the last three years; and

(b) what are the details in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per reports received from Tamil Nadu Government 1,28,595 refugees have come from Sri Lanka to India from July, 1983 till 31st March, 1987. This figure does not include repatriates from Sri Lanka.

25 Tibetan refugees have also come to India during the last three years as per details given below:

1984 . . .	9
1985	16
1986	—
	25

Besides, 55,905 tribals (mostly Chakmas) have also crossed over in North East States of Tripura and Mizoram from Chittagong Hill Tracts (Bangladesh) as per details given below:

	Tripura	Mizoram
1984 . . .	—	5,196
1985 . .	—	—
1986 . . .	29,788	2,771
1987 (upto 6-4-87) .	19,150	—
	48,938	6967

Chakma Refugees who entered Mizoram in 1984 and 1986 have been sent back to Bangladesh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What criterion and method does the Government of India apply for granting the status of refugee and what are the various grounds under which such a status can be sought and who actually grants the status — the Union Government or the State Government? Further, would the Government of India also clarify how in practical, administrative and legal terms, do you establish a distinction between a refugee and an illegal immigration or infiltration and how do you administratively apply this distinction?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is a rather intricate question. Sir, as far as a refugee is concerned, we understand a refugee as a person who comes into India because of certain conditions in his native State or country and he comes here seeking refugee. In such a case his status is that of a refugee. It is determined by the objective conditions in his country, the circumstances under which he had to come to India and his intention to go back to his country once the conditions return to normalcy and peace. In such a case, he will be a refugee. An illegal immigrant is very different. He is a person who has apparently abandoned his domicile and wishes to come to India. He comes into India without documents, without permission and against the wishes and desires of this country. I think the difference between a refugee and an illegal immigrant is very well known and it is the Government of India which decides whether a group of people are refugees or illegal immigrants.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I had also asked how you apply this distinction administratively. However, there is not enough time. I will leave this matter. I am not pressing it because there is very little time. There are three broad categories in the examples given. There are Tamils from Sri Lanka. There are Tibetans. The Tibetans have not come in groups. They were granted refugee status. Then there are Chakmas from Bangladesh. I have two grievances on

this and I want one clarification. My grievance is that Pakistani minorities from Sind are routinely seeking shelter in Rajasthan. This I know for a fact. I have brought it to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs. They are seeking shelter in Rajasthan as refugees and they are being driven back as a matter of routine. What is your policy in this respect for refugees of minority status in Pakistan or Bangladesh seeking refuge in India and being driven in Rajasthan? What is your policy in this respect? Secondly, there is the continued presence of a large number of evacuees who are neither refugees nor Indian citizens in Jammu and Kashmir in the past many years whose status has not yet been defined. What are they? Are they refugees or are they citizens of Pakistan or are they citizens of of India? Please look into that and clarify. And finally, Sir, is it correct that fear of persecution provoked the Chakmas from being repatriated to Bangladesh? And there are good number of them, roughly about 40,000 and odd. What criteria, therefore, do you apply when repatriating minorities particularly from Bangladesh and Pakistan?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the question, if you will kindly see was concerned about the number of refugees coming to India during the last three years. And those are the figures that we have given. Sir, as far as the Sindhi-speaking people are concerned, it is true that we have received a report that in July, 1985, 175 people belonging to the Hindu faith crossed over from Sind in Pakistan to the district of Ganganagar in Rajasthan. Now, Sir, it would be difficult for me to state whether this group can be characterised as refugees. As I said earlier, one has to look into the objective conditions in the parent State and the circumstances under which they had to cross over to India and whether they have any present intention to return to their country if and when the objective conditions changed. It will be rather difficult for me to characterise them either as refugees or as illegal migrants. But then the fact remains that a group of 175 crossed over. May be some others have crossed over. We are in touch with the Government of Rajasthan in this matter. As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, frankly, Sir, I don't have the information about any one who came in as an evacuee whose status has not been determined. If the hon. Member will give me the information about any evacuee whose status has not been determined. I am willing to look into the matter. As far as Chakmas are concerned, these are tribals in the Chittagong tract of Bangladesh. We treat them as people who have come here as refugees but who will have to go back to Bangladesh. In fact, there was an agreement with the Bangladesh authorities. They agreed to commence repatriation on the 15th of January, 1987. However, repatriation did not take place on the 15th January, 1987 because the Chakma refugees were not satisfied that conditions in the Chittagong tract had retruned to normality where they could go back and live in peace. They fear for their lives. They believe that their properties have been taken away. They believe that they will be resettled in other areas and not in their own original homes. This dialogue is continuing. We have taken it up at the political level, we have taken up at the diplomatic level. We are determined that the Chakma refugees will have to go back to Bangladesh. But there is not adequate co-operation from Bangladesh. But we are continuing the dialogue. We hope to find a solution soon.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement, has said that Chakma refugees entered into Mizoram have been returned back to Bangladesh successfully. At the

same time, Chakmas who entered into Tripura have not been sent back. What are the methods adopted by the Government in sending back successfully the Chakmas who entered into Mizoram? At the same time, what are the difficulties being faced by the Government in sending back the Chakmas who entered into Tripura?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are two differences. Firstly, the number of Chakma tribals who came into Mizoram was rather small. It was 4,196 in 1984 and 2,771 in 1986. The numbers were small. It was in the years 1984 and 1986. And we were successful in persuading Bangladesh to take back these Chakma refugees. What is happening in Tripura is that the numbers are very large. And this has commenced in 1986. In 1986, 29,788 Chakmas came from Bangladesh into Tripura. In 1987, that is up to the 6th of April, 1987, already 19,150 refugees have come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Glut in the Tobacco industry

*86. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of glut in the tobacco industry;

(b) whether tobacco industry has urged Government to boost its export; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c) The volume of 1986-87 crop in Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be around 90 million kgs. against 80.5 million kgs. produced and marketed during the last year. The tobacco auctions in the State started in the 2nd week of February, 1987. There has been lesser purchases at the auction platforms this year compared to last year.

The Ministry of Commerce and the Tobacco Board have taken following measures for boosting tobacco exports:

(1) USSR has been requested to purchase larger quantity of tobacco.

(2) The Bulgarian Monopoly has been requested to buy larger quantity of tobacco.

(3) Discussions have been held with the Czechoslovakian and Chinese delegations, which visited India recently. They have been requested to step up their purchases.

(4) The Tobacco Board has explored the potential markets for tobacco in Egypt and Algeria. Delegations are being sent shortly to these countries. The Tobacco Board would also explore new markets in Spain, Portugal, France and Sweden for Indian tobacco.

(5) State Trading Corporation of India has started commercial purchase of tobacco at auction platforms.

(6) The Tobacco Board has entered the auctions, where there are no bidders, for purchase of tobacco at the Minimum Support Prices.

(7) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to instruct the State agencies to intensify buying tobacco and provide support to the growers.

(8) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has also been reques-